

THE NEWS.

PARIS, : KENTUCKY

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Condensed and Put Into Readable Shape.

DOMESTIC.

At Kansas City, Mo., James Mills was shot and killed by Frank Evans while in the act of marrying Evans' sister. Evans objected to the match on the ground that Mills did not stand high enough in the social scale.

At Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pa., the Sheriff caused a sensation by entering the church during services and arresting the pastor, Rev. Alex. S. Keyser, for breach of promise.

The sale of the menagerie belonging to the late United States show of Myers & Short took place at Louisville the past week under an order of the Chancery Court. The sale had not been well advertised, but still there were a number of leading showmen of the country present. A. Sells, of Sells Bros.; Old Uncle John Robinson, Bailey, of the London consolidated shows owned by Barnum & Co.; Burr Robbins, Dr. Al. Watts, proprietor of the Boston Menagerie, and Dr. Frank Thompson, the distinguished traveler and Zoologist of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, were on the grounds. The sale of horses aggregated about \$8,000, of animals about \$15,000; the whole show about \$25,000. Mr. Robinson was the purchaser of all, except the llama, which was knocked down to Mr. Sells. This animal and two lion whelps were all that Mr. Robinson did not purchase.

The splenic form of Texas cattle fever has broken out in Penobscot County, Maine.

There is excitement at El Paso, Texas, over the reported discovery of gold quartz worth \$100,000 per ton in the Organ Mountains fifty miles away. Specimens have been sent to the Bank of California, and \$500,000 has been offered for the mine.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON has filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against E. C. Chaffee, Trustee, and Asa Sprague, for possession and title of Canochet. The writ is returnable October 20.

A SPECIAL from Las Vegas says: "Charles Harris, railroad Pinkerton detective, was assassinated at San Antonio, a small station a few miles south of Socorro. Two men alighted from an emigrant train, approached Harris, who was standing on the platform and shot him dead. Both men escaped."

TEN thousand pounds of gunpowder exploded at Guaymas, killing one man and destroying \$100,000 worth of property.

SALT water is taking possession of the Cherry Grove (Pa.) oil wells.

One of the most valuable blocks in St. Roche, a suburb of Quebec, has burned, entailing a loss of over \$100,000.

WILLIAM McKAY, George McBride, and John Flannigan, three American bank robbers, escaped from the prison at Montreal.

A CIGAR box was picked up in North River, New York, a few days ago, in which there was wrapped an embryo infant, and among the wrappings was a paper containing the name of George L. Davidson, together with his address. A call at the address revealed the fact that Davidson's newly-made bride was dangerously ill. Davidson was arrested, and confessed that an abortion had taken place to save his wife from disgrace, and that he had agreed to pay Dr. Theodore Kinne, a prominent physician, \$2,000 for the job. Dr. Kinne and Davidson are both under arrest, and Mrs. Davidson, who is the daughter of an ex-Judge of the Supreme Bench, is expected to die.

The grand total of Arabi Pasha's army is said to be as follows: Infantry, 44,600; cavalry, 18,000; guns, 143; rocket tubes, 18; Bedouins, 30,500.

IN a railroad collision at Delaware Station, Pa., Celeste Montu, the oldest watchman on the road, was jammed head foremost into the firebox of an engine and burned up.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER, who followed Col. Ingersoll's touching plea, closed the argument in the Star Route mail contract swindling cases on the 7th inst. His speech was powerful and effective. After the jury had been excused for the day, Judge Wylie announced that attempts had been made to bribe members of that body. He said that after the trial perhaps there would be an investigation. All the counsel for the defense gave notice that they should demand an investigation. Foreman Dickson, of the jury, rose and said that when the cases were disposed of he should lay all the information in his possession touching the subject before the Court.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The latest returns from Vermont show that 103 towns give Bartow, Republican, for Governor, 18,905; Eaton, Democrat, 6,951; Martin, Greenback, and scattering, 776. Bartow's majority over all, 11,778. Forty-eight towns in the First Congressional District give Stewart, 7,192; Redington, Democrat, 1,482; Kidder, Greenback, and scattering, 259; Stewart's majority over all, 4,951. Forty-nine towns in the Second District give Poland, Republican, 7,293; Fletcher, 1,373; Grout, 1,816; Dunbar, and scattering, 679; Poland's majority over all, 1,725. The Legislature will show a decreased Republican majority. A late dispatch from White River Junction, Vermont, says: "The election of Poland in the Second District is somewhat doubtful. There are eighty-one towns to be heard from in said district, thirteen of which are in Orleans County, the home of Grout. Unless Poland develops unexpected strength in the back towns his election will be doubtful."

The Georgia State Central Committee of the two wings of the Republican party met at Atlanta on the 6th inst., and harmonized, altering the State ticket to the following: C. D. Forsyth for Congressman at Large; S. A. Darnell, Attorney General; W. A. Pledger, Secretary of State; Floyd S. Nelson, Comptroller General; W. F. Barnes, Treasurer. A. E. Buck was made Chairman of the State Central Committee, and W. A. Pledger Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GENERAL SHERMAN has asked that Major

General John M. Schofield be ordered to San Francisco to relieve Major General Irwin McDowell of command of the Military Division of the Pacific, and that General McDowell be ordered to his home in New York, preparatory to his retirement from active service in October next.

The following is the Public Debt statement for the month of August:

Extended Sixes	\$2,785,404
Extended Fives	401,486,968
Four-and-a-half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	738,969,254
Refunding certificates	442,174
Navy Pension fund	14,000,000
Total with interest	\$1,437,683,754
Matured debt	\$2,472,728
Legal tenders	247,740,611
Certificates of deposit	12,000,000
Gold and silver certificates	74,432,235
Fractional currency	7,032,004
Total without interest	\$440,264,527
Total	\$1,877,948,281
Total interest	\$1,800,231,405
Total cash in Treasury	\$1,605,287
Debt less cash in Treasury	242,900,518
Decrease during August	1,638,950,771
Decrease since June 30, 1882	18,128,561
Current liabilities	\$1,926,080
Interest due and unpaid	\$2,472,728
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,605,287
Interest thereon	506,271
Gold and silver certificates	74,432,235
Certificates of deposit	12,000,000
Cash balance available Sept. 1, 1882	141,629,211
Total	\$242,900,518

Available assets—Cash in Treasury, \$242,900,518; Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, \$4,623,512; Interest accrued and not yet paid, \$5,344,682; Interest repaid by companies by transportation service, \$5,221,635; By cash payments, five per cent. net earnings, \$65,198; Balance of interest paid by the United States, \$9,468,448.

THE American Consul at Manila, (Mr. E. C. Young, of New York, is the Consul credited to the place), has died of cholera.

LATER dispatches state that the Republican majority in Vermont is about 19,894. The Democrats gain twenty-five members in the House over 1880.

HON. T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Speaker of the New York Assembly in 1867, is dead.

THE California Greenbackers have nominated Thomas J. McQuiddy for Governor.

FOREIGN.

A PARIS dispatch states that Mile. Bertha Marie de Rothschild, daughter of the head of the Frankfurt branch of the family, was married on the 7th inst. to Prince Alexandre De Wagram. As a necessary preliminary to the ceremony, Mile. Berthe received Christian baptism three days before the ceremony, and formally signed an abjuration of the Jewish faith. Archbishop Guibert administered the first communion to Mile. Bertha de Rothschild. No members of the family were present.

THE London Times publishes an exhaustive summary of M. Etienne's annual review of the harvests of the world, issued at Marseilles. As regards French wheat, the result is already known. Maize is good in twenty-five departments, and very good in two, as against good in seven departments only last year. Rye shows a similarly favorable contrast. Barley shows a slight improvement. In Great Britain four hundred and fourteen inquiries have been sent to farmers asking their opinion on growing crops. Replies, taking 100 as an average crop, shows the following result: Wheat, 92; barley, 96; oats 100; roots, 107; potatoes, 95.

Wheat, 92; barley, 96; oats 100; roots, 107; potatoes, 95. The wheat crop will probably be ten million quarters for consumption, leaving fourteen million quarters for which we shall be dependent on for supply. Spain is the only country from which reports are unfavorable. Summarizing the result the Times says: "Never during the time since these reports were collected has the harvest in the Northern Hemisphere been so good all round. We usually had to report a deficiency either in Europe or America. This year there is absolutely none. The world has over an average harvest, and with such a harvest the year is likely to be one of cheap abundance."

AFTER a conference of three hours between Lord Dufferin and Said Pasha, the Anglo-Turkish Military Convention has been informally signed.

FOXHALL, Bookmaker, Romeo and Wallenstein are accepted for the Czarovitch stakes, October 10, at Newmarket, England, and Froquois, Nered, Schem, Aranza, Foxhall, Don Fulano, Bookmaker, Romeo and Wallenstein are accepted for the Cambridgeshire stakes, October 24.

An official report places the number of agrarian outrages in Ireland during the month of August at one hundred and sixty-five, including one murder, ten cases of intimidation, and eighty-three cases of sending threatening letters.

An armistice has been concluded between the Greeks and Turks on the Thessalian frontier, based on the status quo ante. Negotiations for the definite settlement of the dispute in regard to the frontier are progressing satisfactorily.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says a recent speech of Gen. Drentelen, Governor of Kiev, which accused the Jews of slander in asserting that the authorities connived at the anti-Semitic disorders, and advised them to give to the country a little of the inordinate love they lavish on money, has caused much sensation. Gen. Drentelen pointed out that many of the Jews had been obliged to return from America, and were starving in Palestine; but that they were better off in Russia than anywhere else, if they only knew it.

A DISPATCH from Panama says that an earthquake on the morning of the 7th was the severest ever felt on the Isthmus, and much property was damaged, but no lives lost.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 4.—Lord Dufferin yesterday informed the Sultan that he had been authorized to assent to the landing of 2,000 or 3,000 Turkish troops at Port Said. It is understood that Dervish Pasha will command the expedition, and that Baker Pasha will be his Chief of Staff.

WOLSELEY telegraphs from Ismailia, September 4: "All is quiet at the front. The Highland Brigade will remain about for the present to furnish working parties here. I am clearing out the hospitals and sending away the wounded and serious cases of sickness in the troopship Malabar."

KASSASSIN, September 4.—The enemy

keeps close watch all about the camps. Numerous Bedouin horsemen are prowling in the vicinity, rendering it unsafe to venture far out. Last night a vedette of Life Guards was killed. His body was recovered and found mutilated. Arabi Pasha has an excellent position here. He is in direct communication by rail with Zagazig and Salihieh, and water for his forces is brought up by rail and canal. His active cavalry succeeded in masking his movements and keeping them secret.

—CONSTANTINOPLE, September 5.—An Arab paper published at Beyrout, in Syria, has been suppressed, for having published an article against the Christians. The Sultan's proclamation to the Egyptians has been issued. It declares Arabi Pasha a rebel for disobeying orders of the Khedive and Dervish Pasha, and thereby provoking the intervention of England. It is stated that the decoration conferred upon Arabi Pasha was bestowed at the instance of Dervish Pasha, in consequence of Arabi Pasha's protestations of fidelity. In conclusion, the proclamation exhorts all Egyptians to obey the Khedive.

ALEXANDRIA, September 5.—There has been considerable movement in the enemy's camp, apparently occasioned by the arrival of reinforcements. Mahmud Fehmy has written a report addressed to the Khedive, with plans revealing the positions and strength of the enemy. A translation will be sent to General Wolseley. From internal evidences it is believed its statements are correct.

PORT SAID, September 6.—General Wolseley has requested the presence of a naval brigade in the army in order that the navy may share the honor of the advance. In compliance with this request a brigade consisting of four hundred blue jackets, ten officers and a battery of four Gatling guns will leave Port Said to-morrow for Ismailia. An English train of 300 mules was attacked near Ramses to-day by Bedouins. The escort of the train repulsed the Bedouins. Arabs have thrown the carcasses of horses and other foul matter into Ismailia Canal, and it is feared the water will become unfit for drinking.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6.—A Council of Ministers is now engaged with the question of indemnifying inhabitants for losses sustained by incendiarism or pillage. It is almost certain the Ministry will propose to the powers to appoint an International Commission to settle the claims, the decisions of the Commission to be final. The Nile has risen very high. It is reported that part of the enemy's position at Kafir-el-Dwar is flooded.

KASSASSIN, September 7.—Major General Wilkinson and Colonel Buller, with a body of Indian cavalry and mounted infantry, advanced to within a mile of Tel-el-Kebir at 3 o'clock this morning, and took sketches and made particular observations of the enemy's position. The rebel troops were apparently asleep, and none were seen by the British until the latter were retiring.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7.—It is stated Lord Dufferin is dissatisfied with the Sultan's proclamation, inasmuch as, while it states Arabi Pasha deserves to be declared a rebel, it does not expressly proclaim him as such. Lord Dufferin is still awaiting instructions from England before signing the draft of the Anglo-Turkish Military Convention. It is believed improbable that any obstacle will arise to prevent a formal signing of the document.

KASSASSIN, September 7.—The Egyptian loss in the outpost affair yesterday was heavy, considering the brief duration of the skirmish. This was far the most determined demonstration made by the enemy since the battle at Kassassin, and indicates the near approach of a decisive conflict. All our cavalry, with Generals Lowe and Wilkinson, are now here.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

KASSASSIN, September 8.—A reconnaissance of Tel-el-Kebir was made to-day. The enemy appeared in force. There were no casualties. The reconnaissance revealed to us the enemy's position from Karmain to Tel-el-Kebir to the extent of about five or six miles. The strength of the enemy at both places is now pretty accurately known. The Egyptians evidently thought the reconnaissance was the beginning of earnest operations. The enemy are giving the English more trouble than the latter had anticipated. The Egyptians are now in possession of four positions from which the English had driven them.

ALEXANDRIA, September 8.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha is ill with dysentery. Mounted infantry made a spirited reconnaissance of Mandara yesterday, and came in contact with the enemy. Six of the latter were killed.

NEWSPAPER men seem to fight all the duels in France. Says a Paris dispatch: "Ten contributors of the *Citoyen* newspaper have challenged ten members of the staff of *Le Radical*. A difficulty has arisen regarding the seconds, but it is not impossible that the contemplated duels will be fought."

A New York dispatch says the sharp demand for Confederate bonds is chiefly from Southern points. Orders to buy come from Europe. It is said that foreign capitalists absorbing the bonds will make the employment of new capital in the Southern States, conditional on the States taking care of the bonds. The method by which this can be done is a secret, but the buying by European capitalists is a fixed fact.

The cholera in Manila is not abating. On the 8th inst. there were 170 deaths in the city and 279 deaths in the neighboring villages.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, reported fifty-eight new cases of yellow fever on the 8th inst., and four deaths.

JUDGE WYLIE charged the jury, on the 8th, in the Star-route cases. They returned in the evening that they had agreed as to one defendant. The Judge would not accept the report, and they were returned to find a verdict as to all the defendants.

A PANAMA dispatch of September 8, speaking of the earthquake on the isthmus on the morning of the 6th, says: "The damage done by the earthquake turns out to be greater than at first thought. The cathedral and many of the largest buildings were badly injured. The loss in the city is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. Several lives were lost. There is no communication with Aspinwall, either by rail or telegraph, and many bridges on the line of the road are broken."

BEAVER BEAR, the Sioux Indian sentenced to be hanged at Yankton, has been granted a second reprieve of sixty days.

STORY OF THE KEWANEE BANK ROBBERY.

A Kewanee (Ill.) special of the 23d says: Chicago Times reports the following account of evidence given in the preliminary examination of J. S. Scott on the charge of complicity in the Kewanee bank robbery. After the conclusion of the testimony in this case the parties accused of and confessing to the robbery were held for trial in the sum of \$10,000.

J. J. Pratt testified as follows: "I was engaged as Assistant Cashier in the First National bank on August 14. Miss Palmer was assisting me at that time. We closed business about five o'clock that afternoon. There was about \$6,000 in paper, about \$500 or \$450 in silver, and about \$8,000 in gold in the safe, and perhaps \$200 or \$300 in cash. I took out \$6,000 in gold Saturday night. If all the money had been there it would have amounted to about \$23,000, counting everything. Two men came to the door and rapped, and I asked Miss Palmer to let them in. Two came in. One caught her by the throat and carried her to the vault. The other took me by the shoulder and put me in the vault. Miss Palmer was there. They were stuffing bags in her mouth. One man was Welch; the other I did not know. Saw him pass on Friday. Welch asked me if I wished to see him. I told him I didn't. They put me in the sack and bound me and bound me, and tied a cloth over my mouth. Soon after they left I released Miss Palmer, and opened the door with dimes. When I got out of the vault the gold was all gone and most all of the silver. Some of the silver was scattered about. I gave the alarm. The robbery was the result of a plan laid long before. About a year ago last spring Scott and I had talks of doing something of this sort. He talked with me at the gate, one evening, when he walked home with me. I wished to crack Miles & Minneck's safe. We talked about drilling the safe at the bank. I experimented at the bank, and thought it could be done. Scott said he could take the temper out of the plates so we could drill them. He went to Chicago and got some drills and tools. Had them sent to Princeton, but I think he never got them. He sent to Welch for drills. Welch sent two drills and a box of fuses. They were at Scott's office. This was about two months before the robbery. Scott said Welch wanted to take a hand with them. I had had no talk with Welch at that time. I intended to tunnel from the fire engine-room to the vault. We thought to come into the room behind the check case and then drill the safe at our leisure. In case we tunneled we were to put cigar stubs and pieces of crackers so it could be thought some one had lived in the tunnel. Scott also thought we could get a noiseless engine to do the drilling. We afterward thought we could get an alarm clock to ring in the vault by having it wrapped up in paper. I recommended that Welch should come here and represent himself as a cattle-buyer, and come to the bank and inquire if money had been sent to him; that we should have a package sent by express and he should deposit it in the bank, and that I should take that package and put in its place this machine, and fix it to explode at a time we thought best. This was before and after the robbery. This was given up. I first met Welch at Scott's office, some time in the summer before the robbery. In case we had blown up the safe we were to have taken some coin bags and put something in them and blow them in pieces to leave in the bank, but we concluded to do it sometime in the daytime. Scott wished to come to the bank and show the paper in my eyes when I was alone, and go through the bank, but I would not consent. Thought it would place too much responsibility on me. Had a talk with Welch at the time of the robbery. When Scott went to St. Louis he promised to come and help us when there was a favorable time. We expected him to help us this time. About two weeks before the robbery Welch was in St. Louis and Scott wrote to me that he had no money and asked me to cash a check for him. I refused to do this, as I had no money. Scott wrote me later that he had given Welch some money and asked me to give him more. I saw Welch at Galva afterward. All the letters we destroyed. This correspondence with Scott was a few days before the robbery. I wrote Scott that Welch was ready, and now we were to do the business. Scott wrote me to know what the plan was. I wrote and informed him, and he said he was afraid he would be recognized, as he was to take part in the plan we had arranged. I wrote him that Welch would furnish disguises, for which he sent to Boston. I wrote Scott later the plan we finally carried out. He replied that he could not leave St. Louis without being found out, and asked if it could not be managed in some way without him. This was the final result of our correspondence. The understanding was that Scott was to share equally with us if he took part; if not, we were to give Scott \$2,000. I was to have \$6,000. Welch was to give the man who helped him \$4,000. Scott had full knowledge of the robbery up to two or three days of its taking place. I had seen Welch but five times before the robbery. I saw him at Galva about two weeks before the robbery. Furnished him money as he needed it."

B. N. Welch testified as follows: "Have been acquainted with Scott three or four years. Met him in Princeton. Saw him in Chicago last Christmas, and have seen him since. He came to St. Louis in June. He telegraphed me to come there. Was at Kansas City. We had corresponded before regarding the robbery of the First National Bank. I talked with him about the robbery, some time before he left Kewanee. It was several days before we made the plan. I thought we would rob the bank, but didn't decide how it should be done. One plan was made and we were to execute it, but he made one change, in which he would not help. We intended to do the work on the Friday preceding, and I came to Kewanee to help do it, but it was postponed. Had talked with Scott before. He first spoke to me about the robbery. Said he had talked with Pratt, and gave me the plan. I said I could not do it. He said I would help us if everything was all right. I could not suit him. His first plan was to put us under the counter, and when Wentworth came in Pratt was to give us a signal, when Scott was to attack Wentworth and I was to take Pratt. Another plan was to blow the safe. We were to receive an express package and deposit it in the bank, and were to have duplicate containing dynamite and put it in its place and blow up the safe after taking the money. This was the third plan. The second was to drill and blow the safe with powder. Saw Pratt at Galva. Had talked with Scott about it while in St. Louis. Wrote to Scott a few days after, either from Chicago or Milwaukee. We were to gag the girl. Scott was to help us. He was to attend to the vault. I had some Welch but he thought the scheme was a good one and would work all right. He wrote me again at Peoria. Said he was afraid to come here, but did not decline to help us. I wrote again telling him I thought he could disguise himself so there would be no danger of recognition. He had from him on Wednesday before the robbery. Had known him several years. He said he would help us and I wrote to Pratt that afternoon that we would be down there on Friday. Saw Pratt in the bank the day I arrived in Kewanee. He said he was not prepared, as he had not got the money. He said he would come on Friday and rowed \$100 of him. Went to Galva on the next train and returned to Chicago on the train going east. Got into Kewanee between three and four o'clock Monday evening. Went to the bank and left the satchel. My friend did not go into the bank. We returned to the bank about six p.m. Miss Palmer came to the door. The man with me put his hand over her mouth. I locked the door and pushed Pratt into the vault. I saw the other man strike Miss Palmer, and told him to stop. I put the money in the satchel, and Pratt called me to him. I struck him twice with my revolver. I had no revolver when I went there. Pratt told me where the revolver was, and I took it with me. We separated when we came out of the bank and met on the railroad. Went east on the railroad to a coal mine. We did not divide the money until the next day. Separated at Clinton, Iowa. I first confessed to Pinkerton. He offered me no inducements to do so. Saw Pratt three times in Kewanee, between seeing him at the robbery. Got \$20 the first time, \$20 the second and \$10 the third."

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions. (From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.)

CONTRACT.

A contract was made for the services of an agricultural laborer, and it was agreed that his compensation should be a share of the crop. But he was to work under the exclusive direction of the employer, who was to have the entire control of his time and services. The laborer was induced to break his contract, and his employer sued the next employer for damages. Held, that the relation was that of master and servant and not a partnership, as claimed by the second employer.—Huff vs. Watkins, Supreme Court of South Carolina.

DECLARATIONS OF AGENT.

It is the general rule that where the acts of the agent will bind the principal, there his representations and declarations respecting the subject matter will also bind him, if made at the same time and constituting a part of the transactions at issue. But a declaration in a letter by an agent, who was also a guarantor upon notes of the principal, respecting the payment of the notes, even if the language can be construed into a threat to fraudulently conceal property so as to hinder creditors, can not be regarded as within the scope of the agent's authority and do not bind the principal.—Bernstein vs. Bernstein, Appellate Court of Illinois.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

A voluntary conveyance made by a party solvent at the time may be impeached and set aside by subsequent creditors, provided it be executed with the intention and design to defraud those who should thereafter become his creditors. Where such fraud is charged the fraudulent purpose will not be presumed but must be proved. The onus rests on the parties assailing the deed to establish the fraudulent intent by satisfactory proof.—Matthias vs. Heather, Court of Appeals, Maryland.

GUARANTY OF NOTE.

Where a debtor induces his creditor to take in settlement of the indebtedness the note of a third person, with such debtor's guarantee of his payment, not in effect a promise by such debtor to pay his own debt in a particular manner, and is not within the statute of frauds.—Eagle M. & R. Michine Co. vs. Shattuck, Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

CORPORATION STOCK.

The entire capital stock subscribed to a corporation is a trust fund for the protection of creditors, and a subscriber can not avoid his obligation for an unpaid subscription by assigning his shares to another person, although the corporation officers assent to such transfer and it is made on the books of the company.—Messersmith vs. Sharon Savings Bank, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

The note of a debtor is not the payment of his indebtedness unless so intended by him and his creditor. In the absence of such an intention, express or implied, the note is a conditional payment only. And if the antecedent debt has passed into judgment the same rule applies, and on the dishonor of the note the judgment may be enforced.—Morris vs. Harveys, Virginia Court of Appeals.

INSURANCE—DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES.

The terms of all insurance contracts are made by the companies taking the risks. All that is not expressly forbidden is allowed, and in case of any doubts arising, it is not unfair to resolve them in favor of the insured. In this particular instance permission was given in the policy to keep gunpowder. As that is a much more explosive and dangerous substance than saltpeter, the court holds that it would be unreasonable, if not unjust, to declare the policy void because the letter was kept.—Stout vs. Commercial Union Ins. Co., U. S. Circuit Court, Indianapolis.

JOINT NOTE.

A and B borrowed money and gave their joint note for the amount. They divided the money between them, and told the lender they had done so. In an action against B for the whole amount his defense was that he was liable only for the amount he had received. Held, that the division of the money to the knowledge of the lender did not change the character of the note and make A and B principal debtors for one-half thereof and surety for each other for the balance.—Small vs. Older, Supreme Court of Iowa.

LEASE AND CROPS.

Where the renting is for a term certain, the tenant is not entitled to the crops which at the time of sowing he knew could not mature during the continuance of his term, unless by express stipulation with his landlord, or by the custom of the country, if such custom exists. Where premises are rented for a year with the privilege of three additional years, and the property is sold and the tenant voluntarily leaves before the expiration of the first year's tenancy, he is not entitled, in the absence of any agreement or custom, to the growing crops of rye and wheat.—Dircks vs. Brant, Court of Appeals of Maryland.

LIEN FOR MONEY LOANED.

A mere advance to a vendee, by way of loan, of the purchase price of property does not create a resulting trust in the land in favor of the lender. The fact of the loan rebuts the implication of a trust.—Whaley vs. Whaley, Supreme Court of Alabama.

MONEY PAID BY MISTAKE.

In order to recover money paid under a mistake of fact, it must be shown that the party receiving it is in some way responsible for the mistake, providing there was a valid consideration.—Manzy vs. Hardy, Supreme Court of Nebraska.

DUE DILIGENCE.

A creditor in order to hold a guarantor may be obliged to exhaust all the property and securities immediately within his grasp, even such as may be held as collateral. But he is not obliged to pursue every claim which his debtor may have, especially where such claim is contingent and uncertain and of a character to invoke great delay and expense to the creditor.—National Loan and Building Association vs. Lichtenwaller, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ITALY has postponed specie payment till next April.

CONFEDERATE bonds are beginning to look up again.

TEXAS cotton is promising, but twenty-five days late.

News from across the big pond says Sarah Bernhardt is seriously ill.

It was James Gordon Bennett himself who interviewed the Sultan for the New York Herald.

The Czar is afraid of his crown. The coronation, we are now informed, will not occur until next May.

It is estimated that there has been no less than 50,000 watermelons shipped north daily from Atlanta, Ga.

It is a fact that while at Saratoga Oscar Wilde registered "oscar wilde, london." Small potatoes, that.

PORTLAND, Oregon, is reputed to be the wealthiest city in the United States in proportion to her population.

GUITEAU's skeleton is now in the National Army Medical Museum, Washington, but not on public exhibition.

The progress of Dakota is indicated by the fact that she now has more daily papers than any one of the Southern States.

PAUL BOYNTON, the swimmer, figures up that he has saved seventy-two persons from drowning in his day, and the largest reward ever offered him was a silver-plated watch worth about \$3.

DECREASE of the public debt for August \$16,000,000. During the next two months the Government will disburse \$41,500,000 in payment of called bonds, interest on the public debt and pensions.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says that if he was a newspaper man he wouldn't believe in anything or anybody that had an ax to grind. Yes, Henry, and there are lots of things that newspaper men don't take much stock in.